

## In this Issue

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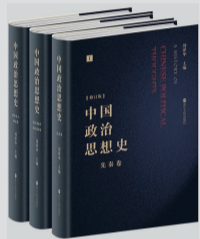
#### Employment system

China's employment policies are evolving for high-quality development.

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#### Chinese political thought

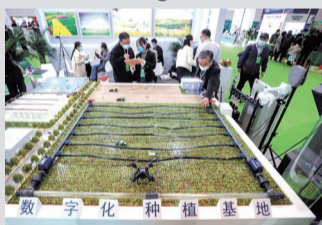
Studying the history of Chinese political thought from the perspective of social structure fully reflects the discipline's characteristic blending of history and political science.



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#### Digital China

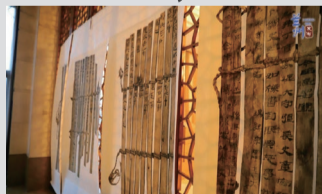
Digital technologies are of great significance to the overall vitalization and innovative development of rural regions.



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#### Ancient personal letters

Personal letters written on wooden slips provide precious first-hand information for studying the lives of the frontier garrison soldiers and officials during the Qin and Han dynasties.



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## Tibet takes on new look over seven decades

By ZENG JIANG

Chinese leader Xi Jinping has stressed fully implementing the guidelines of the Communist Party of China (CPC) for governing Tibet in a new era and writing a new chapter of lasting stability and high-quality development for the plateau region.

Xi, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, visited the Tibet Autonomous Region from July 21 to 23 for the 70th anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation, the first time in the history of the Party and the country.

On 23 May, 1951, the 17-Article Agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed between representatives of the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet, an event that marked the peaceful liberation of the region.

"As a Tibetan veteran, revisiting the glorious course of Tibet's peaceful liberation makes us feel very cordial. It has both historical and practical significance. To commemorate

the glorious day of Tibet's peaceful liberation with friends!" Jambey Gyatso, a research fellow from the Institute of Ethnic Literature at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), published this on a social media platform on May 23.

In 1950, 12-year-old Jambey Gyatso joined the People's Liberation Army and marched into Tibet with its Eighteenth Army to liberate Tibet. As a historical witness to Tibet's peaceful liberation, he said that the signing of the 17-Article Agreement has become the first step for the Tibetan people to move from darkness and suffering to light and happiness. The establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region and the implementation of the socialist system have provided an institutional guarantee for Tibet to achieve common development and progress with the whole country.

Over the past seven decades, the central government has formulated many special preferential policies for Tibet, covering various fields such as fiscal, taxation and finance, infrastructure, industrial development, education and health, cultural

protection, and ecological progress. Batch after batch of cadres have been sent in aid for Tibet. From 1994 to 2020, under the partner assistance mechanism, central government offices, provinces and municipalities, and major state-owned enterprises sent nine batches to support 6,330 economic and social construction projects in Tibet, with a total investment of 52.7 billion yuan. 9,682 outstanding cadres were also selected in aid for Tibet.

Xu Wenhua, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Tibet Autonomous Region, was sent by CASS to aid Tibet. He went to Tibet in 2015 and witnessed its historical leap. He said that the CPC Central Committee has always attached great importance to Tibet's work, giving deep care to the people of all ethnic groups in Tibet.

In 1951, Tibet's GDP was only 129 million yuan, and in 2020, its GDP exceeded 190 billion yuan. Tibet has gradually established a comprehensive three-dimensional transportation network covering multiple modes of transportation such as roads, railways, aviation, and

pipelines. All of its administrative villages are connected to roads. The mileage of highways opened to traffic has reached 118,800 kilometers. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway and the Lhasa-Shigatse Railway have been opened to traffic, and the Sichuan-Tibet Railway is under construction. In addition, Tibet's average life expectancy increased from 35.5 years in 1951 to 71.1 years in 2019.

Tibet used to be a poverty-stricken area with the highest incidence of poverty, the deepest poverty level, and the highest poverty alleviation cost in China. It also used to be the most difficult area for achieving poverty alleviation in the country. However, by the end of 2019, all the 628,000 registered poor people in Tibet had been lifted out of poverty, and all 74 impoverished counties and districts had shaken off absolute poverty.

Jambey Gyatso said that the great changes in Tibet are an epitome of the historic changes and achievements of the undertakings of the Party and the country in the new era.

"Looking back on the past, we can see a brighter future for Tibet unfolding before us," he said.

## China shares poverty reduction experience with Africa

By LU HANG

YAN'AN—Africa can benefit from China's poverty alleviation experience, said experts at an international seminar in Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, on July 31.

Hosted by the China-Africa Institute and co-organized by the Foreign Affairs Office of Shaanxi Province, the seminar was themed "the Yan'an spirit and China's poverty alleviation."

#### Global significance

"The valuable experience that China has gained in the practice and exploration of poverty reduction belongs to both the country and the world. China is willing to further strengthen exchanges and cooperation in poverty reduction with African countries, work together to advance the international poverty reduction process, and jointly build a community of shared future for mankind where poverty is eliminated," said Wang Linggui, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and president of the China-Africa Institute.

The year 2021 marks the CPC's centennial, Wang continued. China has now achieved its first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Absolute poverty has also been eliminated, which has historic significance.

Strong political will, clear digital indicators, continuous resource investment, precise assistance



African representatives visit the history museum of Liangjiahe Village in Yan'an, Shaanxi Province. Photo: Lu Hang/CSST

measures, and extensive mobilization are the key factors for China's success in poverty alleviation, said Wang Chaowen, a distinguished research fellow at the China-Africa Institute. China's successful experience in poverty alleviation has injected new vitality into strengthening exchanges and mutual learning between China and Africa. China's successful development model, especially China's path, system, ideas, and approaches, has provided new choices for the world, especially other developing countries.

As the world is still facing serious poverty, it is urgent to scientifically summarize China's successful experience in poverty alleviation so that it can be replicated and used for reference across the globe, according to Guo Chongli, another distinguished research fellow at the China-Africa Institute.

"China's successful experience in poverty alleviation is a valuable asset for international poverty

reduction and high-quality public goods that China contributes to the world," Guo noted.

Getting out of poverty is of great concern to the leaders of African countries. There are hundreds of millions of people living below the absolute poverty line in Africa today. China's victory in poverty alleviation has not only made outstanding contributions to the development of human society, but also set a very good example for the entire African continent, said Martin Mpana, dean of African Group in Beijing and Cameroon's ambassador to China.

Two days before the seminar, he and some other African ambassadors to China visited Nangou Village, Liangjiahe Village, Yangjialing, and the Zaoyuan Revolutionary Site in Yan'an. The trip facilitated a more in-depth understanding of Yan'an's history and its achievements today, Mpana said. What he saw and heard along the way made him feel more and more deeply

that China's tremendous achievements in poverty alleviation are a miracle on earth, he commented.

#### Poverty reduction cooperation

Since 2010, China and Africa have been cooperating to host a series of meetings which constitute the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference, conducting in-depth discussions on a wide range of topics.

In May 2014, during Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's visit to the African Union headquarters, China and the African Union signed an outline of a joint program for strengthening cooperation on poverty reduction.

In 2015, the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference was formally incorporated into the overall framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), bringing China-Africa cooperation on poverty reduction to a new height.

At present, China-Africa poverty reduction cooperation is transforming from government assistance to interactive participation by governments, enterprises, and non-governmental organizations. It is expanding from agriculture, medicine and health, and other traditional fields to human resources development cooperation. In addition, it is also extending from bilateral cooperation to include multilateral

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